NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Thursday, March 6, 1845.

Mr. Polk's Inaugural Address-Opinions of the Press-The Doings at Washington.

The Inaugural Address of the new President, James K. Polk, has now been before the commu nity four and twenty hours. It has been read, criticised, discussed, and pronounced upon by the masses of the people. On the whole, it has been well received. Calm, intelligent, and candid men of all parties appear to unite in regarding it as a sober, prudent, plain and dignified exposition of the views entertained by the new Chief Magistrate of the Union, on the great political questions of the day, and of the principles on which he intends to administer the government.

The whig journals with few exceptions, speak of the Address in terms of respect, mingled with a degree of approbation, which, after the torrents of vituperation and scurrility poured out by them against the late occupant of the White House, appears not a little strange and unusual. In this gion the only paper that assails with any degree rimony this, the first efficial declaration of the President, is the Tribune, and its assault is characterized by a degree of rabid ferocity, such as e seldem recollect to have observed in any of the party journals of the country, low, scurrilous and degraded as they have been. Not content with stracking the principles avowed, certainly with great moderation by Mr. Polk, the Tribune covers the President himself with every epithet of above nd derision which can possibly be presend into tellect than they had supposed," and describes his address as a "mixture of verbal piety and practical knavery." Never, indeed, in any of the most rabid abolition organs, amongst which the Tribune now appears tairly enrolled, have we met with such a trade of scurrility astaat poured forth yesterday in the columns of that print, against a President, who has thus far been received with a more general ex pression of respect, than most of his predecessors on their entrance upon the discharge of their solemn and elevated duties. With this exception, the whig press of this city, have treated Mr. Polk's inaugural with much respect, candour and fair-

With respect to the movements at Washington, the greatest possible anxiety prevails in every quarter. Every eye appears to be directed to the capital. The very hush and quiet which reign in the political circles, betoken most significant the all-absorbing interest felt in every movement of the new President. The trading politicians are a their wits end, and the hearts of those that have long bought and sold in the shambles of corruption, appear to be failing them for tear. Tank many Hall is as silent as the chambers of death .-No one knows what is coming next, and doubt, uncertainty, disappointment, feverish anxiety and be wilderment are seen in all faces amongst the fierce democracy. The whigs look on and smile, but why they should smile they know not. They also are wondering and puzzled. This extraordinary state of affairs-the bewilderment and anxiety, and alarm of the politicians-reminds us indeed most fairly of a memorable scene which occurred in the history of the English Common wealth, when the "Protector" unexpectedly made his appearance in the midst of an assemblage that had just been brought to the verge of conspiracy against the State. Clamorous, loud, eager, and excited was the traitorous gathering, when suddenly the stern, decisive, single knock of Cromwell, at the outer door, thundered throughout the building, and in a moment all were hushed, be-wildered, and subdued. But every age has not a Cromwell. We are sometimes startled by a mouse We have yet to wait and see.

One thing with regard to the reception of Mr Polk's Inaugural Address, is worthy of note. 1 has excited interest and attention in many quarters where heretofore political affairs were little regarded. The advent of Mr. Polk appears to be watched by many eyes that hitherto have been seldom directed to the political arena. It is a fact, to which we have frequently directed the attention of our readers, that vast masses of the electors of this country stand aloof from political parties, and do not even go to the polls. Amongst this mighty neutral throng, including a vast proportion of the intellectual and moral worth of the republic, a newly awakened interest in the movements at Washington seems to be developed. This has sions arising out of the Texas and Oregon ques tions. Fresh and powerful appeals have thus been made to the patriotism of the country. It is as if the chords of the mighty heart of the republic itself had been touched, and that thus powerfully aroused, the genuine lovers of freedom and of free America, who had shrunk in disgust from the conflicts of factions, fighting merely for opportunity to wallow in corruption, had started from their supineness and were determined now to stand in the gap-to drive off the lazzaroni. who, from prowling around the camp, had come t occupy it-to give to the service of the republic pure patriotism and honest statesmanship. This is indeed auspicious for the new President. But even this view of the present hour brings with it considerations which add to the difficulties by which he is surrounded. He is thus reminded that he will be tried by severer tests than those of mere party feelings, likings and dislikings.

The position of Mr. Polk, is, indeed, one encom-

passed by great difficulty and peril. He assumes the most elevated office in the government of this country at a most important crisis, not only in its history but in that of the world. This republic has now come to exercise a mighty influence on the nations of the ancient world. With its destiny is commingled that of freedom and the human race for ages to come. Well, indeed, may we give credit to Mr. Polk for great sincerity when, in his Inaugural Address, he refers to his deep sense of the weighty obligations imposed upon him, and we have no words to express our indignant detestation of such malevolent, low, and prejudiced partizanship as that of the Tribune, which accuses him of "hypocrisy" in his touching and unaffected allusions to the difficult position to which he has been summoned. How he will be able to sustain himself, time alone can tell. Justice and patriotism, however, alike demand for him, from all good citizens. that measure of support which he may rightly and honorably earn.

Our correspondence from the Capitol is of the greatest possible interest, as our readers will at once We give also a full and graphic report of the ceremonials of the "Inauguration." The pageantry is over—now come the sober realities.

Look out for our daily accounts from Washington. They who would be wise betimes, must keep their eyes open. Heed not the silly rumors, idle stories, and statements meant to deceive of the mere party papers. These are the times when the value of independant journalism may be known and read of

dministration paper of Venezuela, of the 25th of January, contains a correspondence between Vespasion Ellis, Esq., our chargé to Venezuela, and that government, relative to a reduction of duties on American products. It is to be hoped that the efforts of Mr. Ellis will succeed. We can supply that republic with flour, &c., much cheaper than any other nation can; at the same time we relieve our farmers of their surplus supplies, and thus benefit

the mass of the people.

Hudson River Steamboats.—The new boa called the Niagara, under the command of Capt. De Groot, and the Troy, Captain Gorham, are to run between New York and Troy by day, during the coming season. The Empire, under Captain Macy, and the Swallow, under Captain Squires, are put upon the night line



THE INAUGURATION.

Incidents of the Procession to the Capitol, and the Day.

The Vice President's Inaugural Address.

Congress adjourned on Monday morning, at half past two o'clock. The heavens then were some what overcast, and many were the fervent desire sent upwards for a fine day on which to consum mate the action of the people at the polis, by the manguration of James K. Polk, the peoples' Pre-

the morning, about half past eight o'clock, the clouds, which had overspread the whole horizon began to give vent to their superabundant moisture and rain drops fell at distant and uncertain inter vals, and gradually increasing in frequency, there fell a continued, but not very heavy rain through the morning and afternoon.

For the past few days the city has been over flowing with strangers from all parts of the Union; and every conveyance to the city poured into its limits an additional number of individuals, who came on various errands-some to see the Presi dent, and witness his inauguration, some to see the crowds and enjoy the fun, and some, and I cannot say how many, to seek after office, the sweets of which they desire to taste. On last evening, the trains arriving from Baltimore were so full. bringing so many visitors, that, what with those who were already in the city, and who were per ambulating the streets, and the hosts pouring out of the Railway depot, it was a matter of impossibility to make your way along Pennsylvania ave-nue, otherwise than by taking the middle of the road, which many were compelled to do.

This morning, at an early hour, Pennsylvania Avenue was thronged with pedestrians, and car-riages and vehicles of all sorts. There was a continual stream of life pouring along the sidewalks towards the Capitol, and for one who wished to go owards the President's mansion at the other extremity of the avenue, there was no recourse left but to take the road, for it were as easy to swim against the current of the mighty turbid and swollen waters of the Mississippi, as to stem the living tide of souls which bore its way to the Capitol Every age, sex and condition were represented, but conspicuous above all were to be seen those whose air, dress and manner, told at once they were from the country—the farmers, the bone and sinew of the country.

were from the country—the farmers, the bone and sinew of the country.

As the rain increased, umbrelles became in great request, and as all were well supplied, a spectator some distance up the avenue, looking towards the Capitol, could see only a long line of moving umbrellas terminating at the Capitol, the dome of which towered up like a gigantic umbrella held up by some invisible hand.

Every public place on the avenue was crowded to overflowing and at Coleman's, where the President has lived, there was such a crowd that it was at first very difficult to approach the house, and when you had succeeded in obtaining a position on the steps it was still more difficult to force your entrance, and when you got in, you were equally anxious to get out.

anxious to get out.

The faces of all wore a smiling aspect notwithstanding the showers; glances of dissatisfaction, however, at the unpleasant weather being occasionally visible. All sorts of incidents were meanwhile transpiring all over the city. The military, who were to form part of the procession, attracted the usual number of gaping personages, and of course there was the usual amount of noise, parade, display and music. Opposite the market had been fixed upon as the rite for assembling the citizens who were to join in the procession, and here was the Razor Strop Man to be seen mounted on his stool with his basket of strops at his feet, and a gaping, wondering crowd, around him, while he was putting in requisitional his seductive arts, to entice the half dollars fromfithe pockets of his sudience, with his rhyme and prose and English provincial pronunciation, in exchanging for his risious strops, which he said were "as keen as l-a-wlaw," and you need only your raziour dr-a-w, drawr," across his strop to fit it for every purpose you required.

On another part of the Avenue there was the large banner of the "Empire Club," of New York, with a large band of musicians, and about 15 or 20 not over agreeable looking individuals, who were standing around, and composed all that was visible in Washington of this cel-brated Club, leading the observer to the inevitable conclusion that money for travelling expenses was not quite so plenty now as before the election. Following this Club was a piece of ordnance, and around the lot and on the side-walks was a ragged lot of negroes looking on with open mouths, the loaters leaning against the lamp poets, and the lads playing tricks of all sorts.

At another point was to be seen two or three men, dressed in Indian attire, with their faces and arms daubed over with paint, (we suppose to hide the dirt,) and looking about as unlike the aboriginal red man as they well could. One of these genuses of the country of the hotel of the hotel of the hotel, with their faces, and politic



Mr. Polk Proceeding to the Capitol.

rather an extra quantity of fuse, and to gallop about most furiously for no other earthly purpose, but the endangering the lives of the crowd who accompanied the procession.

The military were well represented. There were several fine companies, and all in excellent order, and apparently well drilled. Their appearance gave universal satisfaction, and attracted the greatest share of attention next to President Polk.

The "Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution," were represented by one fat, pursy gentleman, in a sort of navy undress, who might be some purser or other, about 50 years of age, two young naval officers, one of them (Lieut. Eld) late of the Exploring Expedition, and two boys apparently midshipmen, about 16 years of age, and this respectable number of five; individuals represented the Revolutionary warriors.

ble number of five individuals represented the Revolutionary warnors.

The Clergy turned out well There were about twenty of that profession and the different denominations were well represented.

The President came next, looking well, though thin and anxious in appearance, with President Tyler in the same carriage.

Ex-Presidents—none.

Tyler's Cabinet—Wickliffe and Wilkins.

Supreme Gourt—none.

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Ex-Presidents—none.

Tyler's Cabinet—Wickliffe and Wilkins.

Supreme Court—none.

Diplomatic Corps—none.

Then came the members and ex-members of Congress, of whom there were a goodly number, headed by Shepherd Carey, of Me., of yeomenary memory, and long John Wentworth, of Ill., who stands the head and shoulders taller than his fellow members of the House of Representatives. The sum total, however, of Members of Congress, of the Baltimore Convention, Governors and ex-Governors, Members and ex-Members of State Legis latures, Federal and State Judges, did not number more than 100 or 120 persons.

Officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Militia, we did not see at all, except those belonging to and with the military in the procession.

Then came the Empire Cub, or rather the bander with the few accompanying members and the band, and the piece of ordnance aforesaid; and the balance of the procession, perhape, numbered four or five hundred persons—certainly not more.

To one who has been accustomed to witness the displays which are made in processions in New York when any thing of importance calls for one, this was certainly small potatoes, and fully exemplifies the superiority of the arrangements, and means and appliances of the whigs in matters of this kind What however was lacking in the appearance of the procession, was amply compensated by the masses that accompanied it—and here was the superiority of the demonstrated. Crowds upon crowds, thousands upon thousands, accompanied the procession and thronged especially about the part where the President's carriage was to be seen—and every available window en the line of route, the porticoes, balconies, galleries, and foot-paths, were crowded to the utmost extent of their capacity to accommodate. Fair faces and sweet smiles were to be seen at every window and every gallery or balcony, their owners all seeking to have a view of the precession too, were to be found every variety of vehicl

ing is the order of procession as published in the papers of the District :—

ORDER OF INAUGURAL PROCESSION.
Chief Marshal and Aids.
Military.
Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution.
Reverend Clergy.
President Elect and his Predecessor, in an open carriage Ex-President Tyler's Cabinet.
President Tyler's Cabinet.
President to the United States.
President Tyler's Cabinet.
President of the Bultimore Democratic National Convention of 1844.
Governors and ex-Governors of States and Territories.
Members of State and Territorial Legislatures.
Federal and State Judges.
Officers of the Army, Navy, Marnie Corps, and Militia.
Citizens of States and Territorial Legislatures.
Federal and State Judges.
Officers of the Army, Navy, Marnie Corps, and Militia.
Citizens of the Bultimore Democratic National Alexandria.
Democratic Associations and Clubs of the District of Columbia.
Citizens of the District of Columbia.
The Chief Marshal and his aids were bedizened with the usual quantity of silks and ribbons in the way of searfs and rosettes, and for batons of office, each was provided with a piece of young hickory about two feet long, which of course each had decked with as much ribbon as suited his taste, some with much, others with little. Of course, the maislais were obliged to make the usual, or rather an extra quantity of fuse, and to gallop about most furiously for no other earthly purpose, but the endangering the lives of the Crowd who accompanied the procession, and even the grounds and redundant population. And on the procession, with the members of Congress and the President and suite, was crowded to sufficient the furious of the Capitol have a chance of seeing the procession, and the Capitol have a chance of seeing the procession and the President and suite, was crowded to sufficient the procession, consisting of the military, the clubs, and the critical procession and the pr companied the procession, and even the grounds beyond were swarming with the overflowing and redundant population. And here, too, were to be seen the country cousins, eagerly engaged in gazing intensely at the gold fish in the pond in the grounds, and wondering where they came from, and whether they were fit to eat.

Meanwhile the rain continued to fall at intervals, and they could be seen to be seen to be seen the continued to fall at intervals, and they could be seen to be seen

sometimes ceasing for a tew moments, and then commencing again, and the crowd employed thenselves in looking about, talking politics, and criticising their neighbors, and those who passed in review before them. In a few minutes the Presidert was perceived with the members of the Senate, and other privileged parties, entering the easteps of the Capitol, and hurried enquires and replies of "Which is him?" "That'a him." "No, that's too big." "Down with the unbrellaa-you've no business to have 'em here." "That'a him with the paper in his hand." "Which?" "Which?" "Do tell me, which is he?" "No, i tell you, that's not him—he's not so big."—"Down with the umbrellas! Down." "I tell you it is him—I know him as well as I know you." (?) "Down with the umbrellas! I tell you,"—and such like were heard all around. One honest old lady, with a girl about eleven or twelve years of age accompanying her, addressed me with, "Please, sir, do tell me which is the President?" "Why, that's he with the paper in his hand, right in froat, turning now to the right and bowing." "No!" says a person at my right, "that's too big for him." "It may be too big, but it's he, nevertheless," I replied; and after some difficulty the old lady was able to distinguish Mr. Polk, and then she was a great deal more anxious that her little girl, who was her grand-daughter, should see him; lor, she sald, "I wanted to see him very bad, because I've seen so many Presidents inaugurated." A queer reason that for wanting to see more; but "much wants more." "I've seen them all but old Johnny Adams; I saw Gen. Washington too, and my girl her mustan't go back without seeing the President, as we have come all the way from Pailadelphia a purpose to see him." As this was an unanswerable reason, of course her wish was gratified, and as Col Polk then began to read his inaugural, it was easy to distinguish him, though it was impossible to hear what he said. In the process of time, I was able to worm myself through part of the crowd, twe have a nother; and is about to add rections, every one scampering in a different road, but all aiming to get a further sight of the President when he returns to his carriage and resumes his place in the procession, which sets out on its way to the White House, while the guns are thun-dering out a national salute.

The procession then resumed its order of march, and as by this time the rain had soaked in the dust, which had so plentifully laid in the streets previously, it had acquired that consistency which is not sufficient to make it splash, but produces that pleasant, agreeable state of the roads denominated greasy, and with perfect justice so far as its slippery, uncerthin ways are concerned. The procession, however, pursued its way with the windows and galleries and buildings, and vacant spaces under cover tenanted as before with ladies, who testified their joy by waving kerchiefs, towels, sheets, pantalettes, or whatever came next to hand, and in return for which the President graciously took off his hat and bowed through the window of the carriage, the top having been closed in consequence of the rain, which had become heavy. On arriving opposite Fuller's hotel, the two carriages, which were now in the procession (President Tyler's and President Polk's) drove out of the line (which halted) up to the private door, over which might be seen two windows open, garnished with the presence of "my son Bob" and his wife, with a number of ladies and children. Here President, now ex-Tyler, alighted and enters the hotel, while President Polk's carriage, and he in it, resumed its place on the line, which preserved its march to the White House, passing the new Treasury building, the portico of which would certainly have given way under the load of human beings it supported, had it not been pretty substantially built.—Having arrived at the White House entrance, a perfect rush was made to get inside the grounds, which only partially succeeded, and then the military defiled into the ground and formed a line before the door of the White House, which had to be guarded by a detachment of the military to prewhich only partially succeeded, and then the military defiled into the ground and formed a line before the door of the White House, which had to be guarded by a detachment of the military to prevent the people from taking violent and forcible possession of what is their own property, and where they consequently think they have a perfect right to enter. The carriage then drove up, the President alighted and entered the White House with a salute from the military and the firing of guns, after which, the military were reviewed, and all left the White House, inhabited by Mr Polk, and besieged by an army of ragmuffins and negroes, who enjoyed the scene of slipping about in the mud, and occasionally taking a full length impression therein most mightily.

The Scene within the Capitol.

The Scene within the Capitol.

Within the Capitol a more interesting scene presented itself than on the approach to it. The avenues to the building had all been closed and carefully guarded till the hour appointed in the plan of proceedings. But, when that hour did arrive, the rush was fearful. No limbs, happily, were broken, though injuries both to clothes and persons certainly were sustained. The gentlemen's gallery in the Senate chamber was crowded, as in a moment, while the stairs leading to it, and a large space about the door long continued to be occupied by a struggling mass, vainly hoping to work their way in. The circular gallery opposite to the gentlemen's gallery was given up to the ladies, on condition, however, that beaux and brothers should be left bekind; and, accordingly, when these doors also were thrown open, such a din of sweet sounds burst forth, and such a waving of plumes, fanned by ambrosial breath, astonished the describe it.

tanned by ambrosial breath, astonished the describe it.

In the area below, the officials might be seen arranging seats, and making preparation for the august assemblage that was soon to enter. Senators and Representatives in Congress began to drop in, with now and then one of our naval or military heroes in his imposing military dress; and then the craning of necks, and peering of eager curious eyes, and the pressing of lacessant queries, showed that to a large portion of those who beheld it the scene was entirely new. At tength the Marshal of the District of Columbia, and the Clerk of the Supreme Court made their appearance, at the head of the Judges of the Supreme Court in their robes, who, entering the space in front of the Secretary's table, occupied seats in a semicircle on the right of the Chair of the President of the Senate. A solemn, beautiful, and very appropriate prayer was delivered by the Chaplain of the Senate.

The Senate being called to order, the new Senators were qualified; among whom we recognized, with cordial satisfaction, the noble intellectual countenances of several good whigs and true, the eloquent advocates and guardians of the Union and the Constitution, whose voice has been as a battle cry in some of the darkest days of our changeful history.

When all the new Senators had taken their seats,

story. When all the new Senators had taken their seats when all the new Senator's had taken their seats, the appearance of the Vice President elect attracted, as well by the dignity as the snow-like whiteness of the hair which distinguishes Mr. Dallas, the immediate notice of all spectators. The oath of office was administered to him by the Hon. Mr. Mangum, the President of the Senate, who immediately vacated his own seat, surrendering it to the new occupant.

A brief pause ensued; after which Mr. Dallas rose and delivered with great self-possession and composure, the following Address:—

Semarons! In directing the Vice President to preside at the deliberations of this body, the Constitution of our country assignate him a sphere and a duty, alike eminent and grateful. Without any of the cares of real power; with none of the responsibilities of legislation, except in rare conjunctures, he is associated with the dignified delegates of Republican Sovereignties: he is posted by the entire American People in your confederated council, partly, it would seem, as an organ of Freedom's fundamental principle of Order, and partly, perhaps, as a mere symbol of that more popular and "more perfect Union," on which depend the biessings of our Peace, Independence and Liberty. His mission, tranquil and unimposing, is yet noble in its origin and objects, and happy as well as proud in its relations to you.

No one, gentlemen, can appreciate more highly, or recognise more deferentially, than does the incumbent of this chair, the powers, privileges and rules or forms of the Senate of the United States. To maintain these, unimpaired and unrelaxed, he feels to be an official duty, se-

success of our great political experiment. Instability, hate, procrastination, discourtesy, and indecision, habitually discountenanced and banished, leave, in undisturbed supremacy here, the powers of enlightened reason, and the vigor of practical patriotism. Our country rears thence solid and substantial advantages in her policy, institutions, prospects, and renown.

The citiz n whom it has pleased a People to elevate by their stoffinges, from the pursuits of private and domestio life, may best evince his grateful sease of the honor thus conferred, by devoting his faculities, moral and intellectual, resolutely to their service. This I shall do; yet with a diffidence unavoidable to one conscious that almost every step in his appointed path, is to him new and untried, and sensible how dangerous a contrast must occur in the transfer of ipowers from practised to unpractised hands. In observing, however, upon this floor, a number of those experienced and skilfal statesmen on whom the nation justly looks with pride and reliance, I am assured that there can be but little danger of public disadvantage from inadvertencies or mistakes which their counsel may realily avers or rectify. And thus, gentlemen, while siming, trankly and impartially, to exercise the functions of an unaccustomed station in the spirit of the Constitution, for the enlarged and lasting purposes of a revered ountry, and with sincere good will towards all, I may cherish the encouraging hope of being able, with the assent of an indulgent Providence, at once to perform my duty, and to attract your confidence.

The Diplomatic Corps entered the hall while the Vice President wes speaking, and took their sears on the left of the chair, opposite the Judges. If the appearance of Major General Scott, with his towering form and lefty plumes, and took their sears on the left of the chair, opposite the Judges. If the appearance of Major General Scott, with his towering form and lefty plumes, and took their sears on the left of the chair, opposite the Judges. If

as they were respectively hand, and mass left the Senate Chamber and proceeded to the eastern portico.

Here a temporary stage had been erected, as at the insuguration of President Harrison, over the great flight of steps; and, from the front of this, the President Elect read to as many of the vast mass which filled the space in front as could hear him, the Address. He read it in a firm tone of voice, with the air of a man profoundly impressed by it himself, and desirous to impress it upon others.

The delivery of the inaugural being concluded, he oath of office was administered to the President by the Chief Justice of the United States, and the new President was saluted by loud cheers from the surrounding multitude.

The procession was then again formed, and espected the President to the Presidential Massion, where, in the course of the afternoon, he received the congratulations of a large number of his fellow-citizens.

Anniversary Dinner of the St. David's Society. The anniversary of the St. David's Society of

this city was celebrated at Niblo's on Tuesday evening. The saloon was decorated in a tasteful and elegant manner, with the national flag of Wales, banners of the St. David's and other benevolent societies. The arrangements altogether were in excellent taste, and reflected much credit on Mr. Jones, and the other stewards. About three hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous dinner, which was provided and served in admirable style by Mr. Niblo. Amongst the guests were David C. Colden, Esq., the President; Mrs. and Miss Colden; Mrs. Edwards, relict of the late Rev. Thomas Edwards,

wards, relict of the late Rev. Thomas Edwards, Reverend Mr. Jones, Dr. A. Cand Mrs. Castle, Mr. Raymord and the Misses Raymond, Mr. Jesup, of the St. George's Society, Dr. Manley, Mr. Dillon, of the St. Patrick's Society, Mr. Girard, Mr. Edwards, &c. &c.

After dinner, Mr. Colden briefly addressed the company in his usual happy manner—complimenting the members on the zeal which they had discovered in the cause of benevolence during the past year, and congratulated them on the continued prosperity of the society. He then gave the first regular toast—" Wales." This was responded to by the Rev. Mr. Jones, in a speech delivered in the Welsh language, and which was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause.

The following sentiments—" The United States"—" Queen Victoria, may she ever reign in the hearts of her people "—" The President of the United States"—and "the Mayor and Municipal authorities of the city of New York," were then in succession given from the Chair, and were followed by appropriate music from an excellent orchestra.

Then came the "Sister Charitable Societies."

lowed by appropriate music from an excellent orchestra.

Then came the "Sister Charitable Societies," which elicited speeches from Dr. Manley, on the part of the St. Nicholas Society, Mr. Jessup, on the part of St. George's, Mr. Dillon on the part of St. Patrick's, Mr. Edwards on the part of the New England Society, and from Mr. Girard, who, at the request of the President, represented the St. Andrew's Society. Mr. Girard's speech was full of wit and eloquence, and was received with great appliance.

applause.

The next regular toast was "Woman," which
Ruras' beautiful song, "Green The next regular toast was "Woman," which was followed by Burns' beautiful song, "Green grow the rashes, O.!" by an amateur. "The Press," was the next sentiment, and on the call of the Chair, was responded to by Dr. Houston.

A very agreeable part of the proceedings then followed. This was the announcement of the successful competitors for the prizes annually given by the society for the best essays in the Weish language on presented subjects. The fortunate competitors were — Williams and W. Price, who were called forward by the President, and received each a handsome silver medal.

After this pleasant interlude, a number of volunter sentiments were given, one of them wishing perpetuity to the Welsh language, eliciting an exceedingly eloquent speech, from Mr. Jones, who officiated as Vice President

Shortly after eleven o'clock, the party broke up, all evidently much delighted with the entertainment. It was indeed a most agreeable occasion. The presence of the ladies gave grace, life, and brilliancy to the scene, and as no wine-cup "sparkled on the board," the festival was in every way worthy of the sacred and hallowed feelings and sentiments to which it was consecrated.

Very Late from Hayti.—The brig Republic.

VERY LATE FROM HAYTI.-The brig Republic. Capt. Smith, arrived yesterday from Port Repub lican, whence she sailed on the 21st ult. We have received the Feuille de Commerce, Figuro, and Le Manifeste to the latest date.

It appears that Hayti cannot remain quiet. With elements enough to become a comparatively wealthy Republic, she is rapidly going to ruin. Another revolution was on the eve of breaking out when the Republic sailed. It was expected that the Ex-President Riviera Herard would return from Jamaica in order to regain the power he once possessed. Preparations were making to receive him with open arms by his friends, and on bayoonets by those opposed to him. If taken, he will of course be shot.

Hayti is becoming, like Peru and Mexico, ripe for a revolution every other day. It is a sort of dejeunir a la bayonnette with them. It is natural however, for the Haytians thus to copy the actions of their neighbors, for the blacks have ever been remarkable for their imitativeness.

WRECKS AND VICTIMS -We are indebted to Mr. Benj. Downing, keeper of the Eaton's Neck Light House, for the annexed note :-

House, for the annexed note:—

EATON'S NECK LIGHT HOUSE, L. I.,
March 3, 1845.

Another Wreck—Discovery of Dead Bodies.

DEAR SIR:—A schooner and a sloop came down in company this morning; at 10 A. M. one of them, supposed to be the schooner, capsized. Soon after a schooner bore away for her, and apparently took off her crew. The wreck then drifted with a North West wind towards the Smithlown beach.

The cook of the ill-fated Reeside—a mulatto, named Cave—was found abresst of this, in five feet off water, and buried on the point, in the "Wrecking Burying Ground."

Another body, thought to be that of Hubbell, the mate of the same unfortunate vessel, was found on Wednesday night. He had large dark whiskers—the print of an anchor on his left arm, and that of half an anchor on his right. He appeared to be about thirty years of age.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE PERFORMANCE OF THE NATIONAL CIRCUE.—This evening, Mr. J. W. Bancker, treasurer of the company, takes his benefit at the Park Theatre. The performances are varied and novel. This is positively the last night but one, therefore be early to secure a good seat.

PALMO'S THEATRE—BENEFIT OF MR. T. FLYNN.
This veteran of the stage takes a benefit at Palmo's
this evening. A whole host of talent haspromised
to lend their assistance, and doubtless his friends
will muster strong on the occupion. The pieces selected will be well worth seeing, the principal female character in which will be taken by Mrs
Flynn. It is to be hoped that this old favorite
will have a bumper, as he needs and deserves it.